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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/940,474	08/29/2001	Yasuo Shinohara	Q65911	4884
75	90 09/02/2005		EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN,			WILLS, MONIQUE M	
MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	C 20037-3213		1746	
			DATE MAILED: 09/02/2009	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Up_
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	Ť
	09/940,474	SHINOHARA ET'AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	_
	Monique M. Wills	1746	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REWHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNI 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON atute, cause the application to become Al	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08	3 July 2005.	•	
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	wance except for formal mat	ters, prosecution as to the merits is	;
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er <i>Ex part</i> e Quayle, 1935 C.D). 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1.2 and 4-12 is/are pending in the	application.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without	• •		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 4-12</u> is/are rejected.			•
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	d/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2001 is/a		ojected to by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to t	the drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the con	rection is required if the drawing	y(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d	l).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.	:
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of: 1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority docume		§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).	:
2. Certified copies of the priority docume		Application No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the p	riority documents have been	received in this National Stage	
application from the International Bur	eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	list of the certified copies not	received.	
Amout W.			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	A) Intervious	Summary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date	
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/ Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	(08) · 5) ☐ Notice of I 6) ☐ Other:	nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Request for Continued Examination

The request filed on December 30, 2004 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/940,474 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

Response to Arguments

This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed July 8, 2005. Claims 1-2 & 4-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shinohara et al., U.S. Patent 6,447,958. Newly added claim 12 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shinohara et al., U.S. Patent 6,447,958 A brief reiteration is recited below.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2 & 4-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shinohara et al., U.S. Patent 6,447,958.

The applied reference has a common inventor and assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Shinohara teaches a non-aqueous electrolyte battery separator comprising a heat-resistant nitrogen-containing aromatic polymer and a ceramic powder (abstract). With respect to claim 1, Shinohara teaches a separator comprising: a thermoplastic polymer fiber substrate, embracing the instant shutdown layer (col. 5, lines 40-55); a microporous heat-resistant nitrogencontaining aromatic polymer (col. 2, lines 45-55) with a porosity of less than 1Tm (col. 10, lines 40-50); and a thermoplastic spacer formed from a fine particle-like suspension (col. 10, lines 1-10). The particle coating, at column 10, lines 1-10, embraces Applicant's spacer, because it separates the surface of the heat-resistant layer from an adjacent electrode. See column 10, lines 1-5, and column 13, lines 18-23. With respect to claim 2, the heat resistant layer consists of a para-aramid porous resin (col. 4, lines 23-28). With respect to claim 5, the spacer is formed of particles with a diameter of 1µm (col. 14, lines 45-53). With respect to claims 7 & 8, the spacer is formed by coating a liquid suspension on the surface of a heat-resistant microporous layer (col. 14, lines 44-53). With respect to claim 9, the spacer consists of an electrochemically stable polyolefin (col. 14, lines 43-53). With respect to claim 10, the separator is employed in a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery (col. 1, lines 5-10). With respect to claim 11, the spacer is adjacent the cathode, because the spacer forms the top layer of the separator (col. 14, lines 45-53) and the battery is

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laminated in the order of cathode, separator and anode (col. 13, lines 15-25). With respect to claim 12, the thermoplastic shut-down layer (col. 9, lines 37-41) is coated with a heat-resistant microporous layer (col. 9, lines 40=45), the dried coating is then reinforced with a fine particle like suspension, embracing the instant spacer. See col. 10, lines 1-10.

Therefore, the instant claims are anticipated by the prior art set forth. The limitation in claim 1, with respect to separator comprising a shut-down layer, is considered to be an inherent property of substrate as set forth in the prior art, because Shinohara teaches a substrate made of thermoplastic polyolefins and polyesters (col. 5, lines 40-50), which have melting temperatures suitable for shut-down (col. 6, lines 15-20). The employment of a polyester substrate is exemplified at column 14, lines 15-20. The limitation in claim 1, with respect to the heat-resistant layer being microporous, is considered to be an inherent property of the separator as set forth in the prior art, because the separator of Shinohara has void spaces of less than 1 µm (col. 10, lines 25-50). The limitation in claim 1, with respect to the heat-resistant layer having a temperature of deflection under load of 18.6 kg/cm² pf 100°C, is considered to be an inherent property of the para-aramid porous resin as set forth in the prior art, because Shinohara employs the same heat-resistant resin material set forth by Applicant. Applicant's specification at page 6, lines 12Art Unit: 1746

15, discloses that aramide polymers have a temperature of deflection under load of 18.6 kg/cm² pf 100°C or more. The limitation in claims 4 & 6, with respect to the spacer being an electrochemically stable polymer (claim 4), wherein the static friction coefficient between the spacer-disposed separator surface and a stainless steel surface ground by a 1000 grit polishing paper is 0.5 or less, is considered to be an inherent property of the spacer as set forth in the prior art, because Shinohara employs the same polyolefin spacer material set forth by Applicant.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, with respect to Shinohara not teaching a spacer are unpersuasive. Specifically, Applicant contends that the particle coating functions as a shut-down layer instead of a spacer. In other words, it is argued that Shinohara does not teach a shut-down layer that is separate from the spacer. This argument is not persuasive. Although the shutdown layer and the particle suspension are both thermoplastic polymers, they are separate and distinct structures. The particle layer set forth in column 10, lines 1-10 of Shinohara, is a suspension used to reinforce the shut-down layer. The shut-down layer is a thermopolymer made of woven fabric, non-woven fabric, paper or porous film (col. 9, lines 39-41). The shut-down layer is coated with a heat

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resistant layer (col. 9, lines 40–45) and an *additional* thermoplastic particle-like suspension. The suspension is used to reinforce the shut-down properties of the separator. Although the particle-like suspension may be considered an additional shut-down layer, it embraces the instant spacer because it provides distances between the heat-resistant layer and adjacent electrodes. Therefore, the particle suspension has a dual function as both a shut-down layer and a spacer. Consequently, the resulting structure includes a shut-down substrate, a heat-resistant layer *and* a shut-down/spacer suspension.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Monique Wills whose telephone number is (571) 272–1309. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Michael Barr, may be reached at 571-272-1414. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

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